
Book Notes

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Dul, Jan and Tony Hak. 2007. *Case Study Methodology in Business Research*. Amsterdam: Elsevier.

The complete guide for how to design and conduct theory-testing and other case studies? *Case Study Methodology in Business Research* sets out structures and guidelines that assist students and researchers from a wide range of disciplines to develop their case study research in a consistent and rigorous manner. It clarifies the differences between practice-oriented and theory-oriented research and, within the latter category, between theory-testing and theory-building. It describes in detail how to design and conduct different types of case study research, providing students and researchers with everything they need for their project. The main aims are to present a broad spectrum of types of case study research (including practice-oriented case studies, theory-building case studies, and theory-testing case studies) in one consistent methodological framework; emphasize and clearly illustrate that the case study is the preferred research strategy for testing deterministic propositions, such as those expressing a necessary condition case by case and that the survey is the preferred research strategy for testing probabilistic propositions; stress the role of replication in all theory-testing research, irrespective of which research strategy is chosen for a specific test; and give more weight to the importance of theory-testing relative to theory-building. *Case Study Methodology in Business Research* is a clear, concise, and comprehensive text for case study methodology. Templates are supplied for case study protocol and how to report a case study.

Goertz, Gary and Jack S. Levy (eds.). 2007. *Explaining War and Peace: Case Studies and Necessary Condition Counterfactuals*. London: Routledge.

This edited volume focuses on the use of “necessary condition counterfactuals” in explaining two key events in twentieth-century history, the origins of the First World War and the end of the Cold War. Containing essays by leading figures in the field, this book analyzes the causal logics of necessary and sufficient conditions, demonstrates the variety of different ways in which necessary condition counterfactuals are used to explain the causes of individual events, and identifies errors commonly made in applying this form of causal logic to individual events. It includes discussions of causal chains, contingency, critical junctures, and “powder keg” explanations, and the role of necessary conditions in each. *Explaining War and Peace* will be of great interest to students of qualitative analysis, the First World War, the Cold War, international history, and international relations theory in general.

Moses, Jonathon W. and Torbjørn Knutsen. 2007. *Ways of Knowing: Competing Methodologies in Social and Political Research*. London: Palgrave.

This new textbook on methodology in social and political science focuses on the debate between positivist and constructivist approaches. It introduces a range of key issues—from the nature of knowledge to the strengths and weaknesses of the main research

methods—showing how methodological pluralism can be combined with intellectual rigor.

Smithson, Michael J. and Jay Verkuilen. 2006. *Fuzzy Set Theory: Applications in the Social Sciences*. London: Sage Publications, Inc.

Fuzzy set theory deals with sets or categories whose boundaries are blurry or, in other words, “fuzzy.” This book presents an accessible introduction to fuzzy set theory, focusing on its applicability to the social sciences. Unlike most books on this topic, *Fuzzy Set Theory: Applications in the Social Sciences* provides a systematic yet practical guide for researchers wishing to combine fuzzy set theory with standard statistical techniques and model testing.

Article Notes

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Abdelal, Rawi, Yoshiko M. Herrera, Alastair Iain Johnston, and Rose McDermott. 2006. “Identity as a Variable.” *Perspectives on Politics* 4:4, 695–712.

As scholarly interest in the concept of identity continues to grow, social identities are proving to be crucially important for understanding contemporary life. Despite—or perhaps because of—the sprawl of different treatments of identity in the social sciences, the concept has remained too analytically loose to be as useful a tool as the literature’s early promise had suggested. We propose to solve this longstanding problem by developing the analytical rigor and methodological imagination that will make identity a more useful variable for the social sciences. Our paper offers more rigor and precision by defining collective identity as a social category that varies along two dimensions—content and contestation. Content describes the meaning of a collective identity. The content of social identities may take the form of four non-mutually exclusive types: constitutive norms, social purposes, relational comparisons with other social categories, and cognitive models. Contestation refers to the degree of agreement within a group over the content of the shared category. Our conceptualization thus enables collective identities to be compared according to the agreement and disagreement about their meanings by the members of the group. The final section of the paper looks at the methodology of identity scholarship. Addressing the wide array of methodological options on identity—including discourse analysis, surveys, and content analysis, as well as promising newer methods like experiments, agent-based modeling, and cognitive mapping—we hope to provide the kind of brush clearing that will enable the field to move forward methodologically as well.

Boas, Taylor C. 2007. “Conceptualizing Continuity and Change: The Composite-Standard Model of Path Dependence.” *Journal of Theoretical Politics* 19:1, 33–54.

Political scientists studying institutional development face the challenge of accounting for both continuity and change over time. Models of path dependence based on increasing returns, inspired by the example of the QWERTY typewriter keyboard, have played an important role in the analysis of institutional continuity, but they have been criticized for their inability to accommodate change. In this article I present an alternative model of path dependence inspired by the example of the Internet, a technology that has changed fundamentally since its invention. The composite-standard model of path dependence illustrates how complex political institutions subject to increasing returns can evolve gradually over time through a changing

mix of lower-level component parts. By incorporating mechanisms of institutional change, such as conversion and layering, within an increasing returns-based theoretical framework, the composite-standard model highlights new interconnections among these previously distinct processes and offers new insights into the nature of long-term political change.

Bennett, Andrew and Colin Elman. 2007. "Case Study Methods in the International Relations Subfield." *Comparative Political Studies* 40:2, 170–95.

This article reviews the key role that case study methods have played in the study of international relations (IR) in the United States. Case studies in the IR subfield are not the unconnected, atheoretical, and idiographic studies that their critics decry. IR case studies follow an increasingly standardized and rigorous set of prescriptions and have, together with statistical and formal work, contributed to cumulatively improving understandings of world politics. The article discusses and reviews examples of case selection criteria (including least-likely, least-and-most-similar, and deviant cases); conceptual innovation; typological theories, explanatory typologies, qualitative comparative analysis, and fuzzy-set analysis; process tracing; and the integration of multiple methods.

Billordo, Libia and Adina Dumitru. 2006. "French Political Science: Institutional Structures in Teaching and Research." *French Politics* 4:1, 124–34.

Previous research in this journal has analyzed publication trends in the top political science journals in France. An inventory of published articles in the *Revue Française de Science Politique* and *Politix* since 1970 has provided information on methodological preferences and subfield coverage, thus allowing for meaningful comparisons with trends in American political science. This essay identifies the scholarly output of the teaching and research institutions of French political science and examines the methodological requirements of the graduate programs of political science departments in France.

Goertz, Gary. 2006. "Assessing the Trivialness, Relevance, and Relative Importance of Necessary or Sufficient Conditions in Social Science." *Studies in Comparative International Development* 41:2, 88–109.

Political scientists of all stripes have proposed numerous necessary or sufficient condition hypotheses. For methodologists, a question is how can we assess the importance of these necessary conditions. This article addresses three central questions about the importance of necessary or sufficient conditions. The first concerns the "trivialness" of necessary or sufficient conditions. The second is how much a necessary or sufficient condition is "relevant." The third important question deals with the relative importance of necessary or sufficient conditions: for example, if X_1 and X_2 are necessary or sufficient conditions, is one more important than the other? The article develops measures to assess the importance of necessary or sufficient conditions in three related contexts: (1) Venn diagram, (2) 2x2 tables, and (3) fuzzy sets. Two empirical examples are discussed at length: (1) Skocpol's *States and Social Revolutions: A Comparative Analysis of France, Russia, and China* and (2) Ragin's (2000) analysis of the cause of IMF riots.

Grendstad, Gunnar. 2007. "Causal Complexity and Party Preference." *European Journal of Political Research* 46:1, 121–49.

Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA) overlaps logistic regression in explaining events, but challenges the latter's lack of accounting for causal complexity. QCA has only to a limited degree been applied to large-N studies or individuals as cases and has not incorporated the logic of probability. QCA and logistic regression are compared with respect to logic, procedure, and outcome. Political orientations from five national surveys are adapted to the requirements of the two methods. The methods are demonstrated on explanations of individuals' party preferences. QCA and logistic regression converge and overlap in identifying degrees of causal complexity, in ascertaining model significance, and in identifying antecedents to party preference. Results differ in degree, not in kind. A slightly more nuanced picture emerges using the QCA approach, whereas logistic regression delivers greater parsimony. Choice of method(s) is not arbitrary. QCA can easily be used on any large-N research problem. It should apply probability when appropriate.

Häge, Frank M. 2007. "Constructivism, Fuzzy Sets and (Very) Small-N: Revisiting the Conditions for Communicative Actions." *Journal of Business Research* 60:3, 512–21.

Fuzzy set techniques, both as a methodological and theoretical tool, can engage in a fruitful liaison with constructivist research. Several important properties of fuzzy set analysis overlap with constructivist theorizing and research practice. In particular, fuzzy set methods are compatible with and support research based on a holistic ontology and on detailed qualitative comparisons of cases. To demonstrate the usefulness of the approach, a comparative case study investigating the conditions for communicative action using fuzzy sets is replicated and re-interpreted. The result of the replication is an improvement of the informational content, the precision, and the validity of the conclusions drawn from the empirical analysis. Furthermore, the re-interpretation points to theoretical and conceptual issues that need more consideration in future research. From a methodological point of view, the article shows that fuzzy set techniques are useful research tools even in instances where the number of studied cases is very small.

Hancock, Ange-Marie. 2007. When Multiplication Doesn't Equal Quick Addition: Examining Intersectionality as a Research Paradigm." *Perspectives on Politics* 5:1, 63–80.

In the past twenty years, intersectionality has emerged as a compelling response to arguments on behalf of identity-based politics across the discipline. It has done so by drawing attention to the simultaneous and interacting effects of gender, race, class, sexual orientation, and national origin as categories of difference. Intersectional arguments and research findings have had varying levels of impact in feminist theory, social movements, international human rights, public policy, and electoral behavior research within political science and across the disciplines of sociology, critical legal studies, and history. Yet consideration of intersectionality as a research paradigm has yet to gain a wide foothold in political science. This article closely reads research on race and gender across subfields of political science to present a coherent set of empirical research standards for intersectionality.

Ishida, Atsushi, Miya Yonetani, and Kenji Kosaka. 2006. "Determinants of Linguistic Human Rights Movements: An Analysis of Multiple Causation of LHRs Movements Using a Boolean Approach." *Social Forces* 84:4, 1937–55.

This paper applies a Boolean approach to examine the social background of movements for linguistic human rights. Predictive determinants to explain the occurrence of LHRs movements in this study included linguistic diversity within a country, literacy rate, population size, national income as an index of affluence, and the existence of a constitution supporting those rights. Data for 159 countries were collected and analyzed using a Boolean analysis. The result of the analysis shows that there are four combinations of economic and linguistic conditions that cause LHRs movements in a country. A further analysis with varying cutoff values reveals that the combination GD (higher gross income AND linguistic diversity) is the "strongest" condition for LHRs movements in the four combinations.

Kittel, Bernhard. 2006. "A Crazy Methodology? On the Limits of Macro-Quantitative Social Science Research." *International Sociology* 21:5, 647–77.

Despite the great popularity of macro-quantitative comparative research in the social sciences during the past two decades, it has only had a limited lasting impact on the development of our understanding of social macro-phenomena. The lack of robustness appears to be symptomatic of research findings. The cause of this problem is the difficulty in dealing with complex macro-phenomena by means of statistical analysis. If international comparative research relates to independent and identical behaviour of individuals, which can be portrayed at the macro level by the idea of the representative agent, the analysis is indeed tricky, but not impossible. However, this road is closed for macro-level characteristics of social systems, since the model cannot be based on assumptions about modal behaviour. In this instance, the sole solution seems to be to accept the limits of small numbers and to improve the elaboration of a macro-narrative based on robust micro-correlations.

Levi-Faur, David. 2006. "Varieties of Regulatory Capitalism: Getting the Most of the Comparative Method." *Governance* 19:3, 367–82.

The rationale behind this special issue's stepwise analysis of cross-sectoral and cross-national variations and similarities of regulatory reforms is explained. The processes of case selection and inference are clarified and justified. At the same time, the article offers a strategy for an increase in the number of cases without compromising the strength of case-oriented analysis. William Whewell's notion of consilience is employed to (a) justify the inclusion of sectoral as well as national cases; (b) justify different degrees of in-depth analysis according to the inferential role of the case in the research design; and (c) suggest a distinction in the inferential process between comparisons that enhance internal and external validity. The article concludes with a systematic examination of cross-sectoral and cross-national variations in a table that provides a "panoramic snapshot" and "holistic picture" of the combination of variations and commonalities of the cases analyzed.

Levy, Jack S. 2007. "Qualitative Methods and Cross-Method Dialogue in Political Science." *Comparative Political Studies* 40:2, 196–214.

The author accepts the basic argument that recent advances in quali-

tative methods have had an uneven impact on the three major empirical fields in political science. He emphasizes that scholars in all three fields have made significant contributions to qualitative methodology, but these contributions have a more profound impact on the practice of qualitative work in comparative and international politics than in American politics. The author argues that the differences between qualitative and quantitative or formal research are less pronounced than some would believe. In particular, the author argues that scholars have overstated the argument that qualitative researchers are significantly more skeptical of universal generalizations, more inclined to incorporate scope conditions into their theories, and more complex in their views of social reality than are quantitative and formal researchers.

Mahoney, James. 2007. "Qualitative Methodology and Comparative Politics." *Comparative Political Studies* 40:2, 122–44.

Leading methods for pursuing qualitative research in the field of comparative politics are discussed. On one hand, qualitative researchers in this field use a variety of methods of theory development: procedures for generating new hypotheses, tools for pursuing conceptual innovation, and techniques for identifying populations of homogeneous cases. On the other hand, they employ both within-case and cross-case methods of theory testing. Within-case methods include techniques for identifying intervening mechanisms and testing multiple observable implications of theories. Cross-case methods include a host of approaches for assessing hypotheses about necessary and sufficient causes. The article discusses the distinctive leverage offered by qualitative research for addressing questions in comparative politics.

Mills, Melinda, Gerhard G. van de Bunt, and Jeanne de Bruijn. 2006. "Comparative Research: Persistent Problems and Promising Solutions." *International Sociology* 21:5, 619–31.

The enduring importance and utility of comparative research in sociology are as old as the discipline itself. Although comparative research flourishes within this discipline, methodological problems persist. After defining comparative research, this article outlines some of its central problems, including: (1) case selection, unit, level, and scale of analysis; (2) construct equivalence; (3) variable or case orientation; and (4) causality. The discussion finishes with a brief introduction of the critical and innovative articles within this special issue that not only address these problems, but also present promising solutions.

Mjøset, Lars. 2006. "A Case Study of a Case Study: Strategies of Generalization and Specification in the Study of Israel as a Single Case." *International Sociology* 21:5, 735–66.

Debates on "case studies and generalization" have been too strongly committed to dualisms (general/specific, explanation/understanding) that polarize social science into natural-science-inspired and humanities-inspired camps. One should be aware of a third option, a *pragmatist* (participationist) attitude. Rather than relying on parallels with external academic fields, this attitude thinks about research with reference to the conduct of social science only. This article discusses these three attitudes with reference to a single case study of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict (asking why that conflict became one of the deepest and most persistent conflicts in recent history). The three attitudes imply different strategies of generalization and specification. The single case study of the Middle East conflict relies on a

pragmatist strategy of generalization, and the rest of the methodological discussion shows how this strategy transcends the general/specific or explanation/understanding dichotomies.

Moses, Jonathon, Benoit Rihoux, and Bernhard Kittel. 2005. "Mapping Political Methodology: Reflections on a European Perspective." *European Political Science* 4:1, 55–68.

This article surveys two concomitant developments in European political methodology. First, we point to a recent methodological convergence across Europe and the Atlantic. Second, we note a broadening methodological divide between explanatory and interpretive approaches to political phenomena. This survey provides a backdrop for introducing a new ECPR Standing Group in Political Methodology as an outlet for new methodological techniques and a venue for exchange across Europe's broad methodological spectrum.

Munck, Gerardo L. and Richard Synder. 2007. "Debating the Direction of Comparative Politics: An Analysis of Leading Journals." *Comparative Political Studies* 40:1, 5–31.

This article contributes to ongoing debates about the direction of comparative politics through an analysis of new data on the scope, objectives, and methods of research in the field. The results of the analysis are as follows. Comparative politics is a rich and diverse field that cannot be accurately characterized on the basis of just one dimension or even summarized in simple terms. In turn, the tendency to frame choices about the direction of the field in terms of a stark alternative between an old area-studies approach and a new economic approach relies on largely unsupported assumptions. It is therefore advisable to focus on problematic methodological practices that, as this study shows, are widespread in comparative research and thus pose serious impediments to the production of knowledge.

Pierson, Paul. 2007. "The Costs of Marginalization: Qualitative Methods in the Study of American Politics." *Comparative Political Studies* 40:2, 145–69.

In the past few decades research relying primarily on qualitative methods has been almost completely marginalized within the subfield of American politics. After outlining the unusual organizational contours of the subfield, the author demonstrates that even as it has been marginalized, qualitative work continues to make very important contributions to scholars' understanding of American politics. Much of the strength of this work comes from its focus on the substance of politics, its configurative approach to explanation, and its attentiveness to the temporal dimensions of social processes. Despite the high quality of much quantitative work in American politics, the marginalization of qualitative approaches has come at a substantial cost, introducing a range of biases and shortcomings in the subfield's main research programs.

Ragin, Charles C. 2006. "How to Lure Analytic Social Science Out of the Doldrums: Some Lessons from Comparative Research." *International Sociology* 21:5, 633–46.

The practice of quantitative research in the social sciences today is dominated by a specific research template that encourages researchers to focus on the net additive effects of independent variables on variation in a dependent variable, using samples drawn from "given" populations. Comparative research, especially case-oriented investigation, offers a number of important challenges to this template. While these challenges may appear to constitute a rejection of conventional

quantitative research, they can be viewed instead as important leads for improving quantitative analysis. The specific challenges addressed in this article center on researchers' conceptions of their populations, their dependent variables, their independent variables (especially the goal of estimating net effects), and the nature of the connections between case aspects.

Steel, Daniel. 2004. "Social Mechanisms and Causal Inference." *Philosophy of the Social Sciences* 34:1, 55–78.

Several authors have claimed that mechanisms play a vital role in distinguishing between causation and mere correlation in the social sciences. Such claims are sometimes interpreted to mean that without mechanisms, causal inference in social science is impossible. The author agrees with critics of this proposition but explains how the account of how mechanisms aid causal inference can be interpreted in a way that does not depend on it. Nevertheless, he shows that this more charitable version of the account is still unsuccessful as it stands. Consequently, he advances a proposal for shoring up the account, which is founded on the possibility of acquiring knowledge of social mechanisms by linking together norms or practices found in a society.

Steinberg, Paul F. 2007. "Causal Assessment in Small-N Policy Studies." *Policy Studies Journal* 35:2, 181–204.

The identification of cause-and-effect relationships plays an indispensable role in policy research, both for applied problem solving and for building theories of policy processes. Historical process tracing has emerged as a promising method for revealing causal mechanisms at a level of precision unattainable through statistical techniques. Yet historical analyses often produce dauntingly complex causal explanations, with numerous factors emerging as necessary but insufficient causes of an outcome. This article describes an approach that renders complex causal narratives more analytically tractable by establishing measurement criteria for ranking the relative importance of component causes. By focusing on subjectively useful measurement attributes, the approach is well suited to the policy sciences' unique combination of explicitly normative aspirations and a commitment to the systematic assessment of causal claims.

Tansey, Oisín. 2007. "Process Tracing and Elite Interviewing: A Case for Non-Probability Sampling." *PS: Political Science and Politics* 40:4, 765–72.

This article explores the relationship between the method of process tracing and the data-collection technique of elite interviewing. The process tracing method has become an increasingly used and cited tool in qualitative research, a trend that has recently accelerated with the publication of Alexander George and Andrew Bennett's text (2005), *Case Studies and Theory Development in the Social Sciences*. That book outlines and explores the process tracing method in detail, highlighting its advantages for exploring causal processes and analyzing complex decisionmaking. Yet while the book presents a rigorous and compelling account of the process tracing method and its critical importance to case study research, the value of the method itself remains contested in some quarters, and there are aspects of George and Bennett's treatment of it that require further exploration.

Thacher, David. 2006. "The Normative Case Study." *American Journal of Sociology* 111:6, 1631–76.

The case study is one of the major research strategies in contemporary social science. Although most discussions of case study research presume that cases contribute to explanatory theory, this article draws from recent literature about ethical reasoning to argue that case studies can also contribute to normative theory—to theories about the ideals we should pursue and the obligations we should accept. This conclusion suggests that contrary to some views (notably Max Weber's), social science has a vital role to play in the prescriptive study of values, particularly so-called "thick ethical concepts" like "leadership," "courage," and "neighborhood vitality."

Awards and Announcements

Giovanni Sartori Book Award for the Best Book Developing or Applying Qualitative Methods, Published in 2006

This award honors Giovanni Sartori's work on qualitative methods and concept formation, especially his contribution to helping scholars think about problems of context as they refine concepts and attempt to apply them to new spatial and temporal settings.

Recipient: Gary Goertz, *Social Science Concepts: A User's Guide* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2006).

Committee: Charles Ragin, University of Arizona (chair); Stephen Hanson, University of Washington; Marcus Kurtz, Ohio State University.

Citation: One of the key strengths of qualitative research is that it provides a good platform for the development and refinement of concepts through an ongoing dialogue between ideas and evidence. In this way, concept development is necessarily grounded in cases and contexts. Sartori was critical of the tendency for concepts to be watered down—"stretched," in his words—as they are extended to broader categories and larger *Ns*. Watered-down concepts lack the punch of those anchored in cases, as they lose their foundations in action orientations and causal mechanisms. Indeed, poorly constructed concepts can undermine the very heart of the scientific enterprise: hypothesis testing. This simple Sartorian insight explains political scientists' necessary and habitual "return" to cases.

This year's Sartori Prize winner, Gary Goertz's *Social Science Concepts: A User's Guide*, offers new insights into concept formation, extending many of Sartori's ideas and offering important new tools for concept development. Goertz shows how concepts lie at the core of social science theory and methodology, providing substance to theories, forming the basis for measurement, and influencing the selection of cases. An important theme is the difference between alternate means of concept construction. Goertz explores the construction of complex, multilevel, and multidimensional concepts as he contrasts the classic necessary and sufficient conditions approach to concept building with the family-resemblance approach. Along the way, he provides penetrating, critical discussions of the concepts utilized in several widely used social science theories and datasets, forcing us to reexamine debates about such key themes as the relationship between development and democracy, the causes of the "democratic peace," and the problem of case selection in comparative-historical research.

Goertz's book stimulated several spirited exchanges among the prize committee members regarding his emphasis on developing the

"negative pole" of concepts, his implied criticism of ideal-type concepts, and his approach to the role of theory in concept development.

Alexander George Award for the Best Article or Book Chapter Developing or Applying Qualitative Methods, Published in 2006

This award honors Alexander George's prominent role in developing and teaching qualitative methodology, in particular the comparative case study method.

Recipient: James Johnson, "Consequences of Positivism: A Pragmatic Assessment," *Comparative Political Studies* 39:2 (2006): 224–52.

Committee: Lisa Wedeen, University of Chicago (chair); Jeffrey Checkel, University of Oslo; Thad Dunning, Yale University.

Citation: In "Consequences of Positivism: A Pragmatist Assessment," James Johnson uses Gary King, Robert Keohane, and Sidney Verba's influential book, *Designing Social Inquiry*, to demonstrate how positivist commitments in the discipline have had troubling effects on political and social analyses. Like other positivists, KKV place a premium on observation, according to Johnson. They are therefore wary of explanation because it invokes unobservable processes. This suspicion requires the authors to redefine explanation, reducing the task of explaining to particular notions of inference or generalization. In specifying the precepts of proper research design, this redefined understanding of explanation ends up "inoculating" research from unobservables, privileging observable effects over explanatory causes and ignoring broad consensus among philosophers that "citing causes explain, while citing effects does not" (Hausman 1998: 161–3). KKV and others with positivist philosophical commitments are thus unable to specify the causal mechanisms needed to provide a cogent explanation and to build theory. For Johnson, a positivist theory of inquiry not only impedes our ability to make sense of successful quantitative analysis or to appreciate the value of case studies, it cannot unify the discipline of political science. In contrast, Johnson suggests that pragmatists insist on theory by specifying the underlying, unobservable structures or mechanisms conducive to explanation.

The committee unanimously chose this article for its carefully argued, lucid critique of KKV and its thought-provoking analysis of causal explanation. The essay raised useful, insightful points that had not been previously expressed in the debate over KKV. An important contribution to the logic of inquiry underlying qualitative-comparative methods, Johnson's critique of positivism is refreshing, fair, and constructive. His essay should be required reading for scholars interested in methods.

Sage Prize for the Best Paper Developing or Applying Qualitative Methods, Presented at the 2006 Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association

This prize honors the contribution of Sara and George McCune to the field of qualitative methods, through their role in founding Sage Publications and developing it into a leading publisher in the field of social science methodology.

Recipient: Timothy Pachirat, "Ethnography from Below? Reflections from an Industrialized Slaughterhouse on Perspective, Power and the Ethnographic Voice."

Committee: David Waldner, University of Virginia (chair); Regina Abrami, Harvard Business School; Giovanni Capoccia, Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Studies.